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SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

—The fifth Bulletin, second series, of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories contains the following papers: A Review of the Fossil Flora of North America, by Leo Lesquereux; Notes on the Geology of some Localities near Cañon City, by S. G. Williams; Some Account, Critical, Descriptive, and Historical, of *Zapus Hudsonius*, by Dr. Elliott Coues; On the Breeding-Habits, Nest, and Eggs of the White-Tailed Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*), by Dr. Elliott Coues; List of Hemiptera of the Region west of the Mississippi River, including those collected during the Hayden Explorations of 1873, by P. R. Uhler; On some New Species of Fossil Plants of the Lignitic Formations, by Leo Lesquereux; New Species of Fossil Plants from the Cretaceous Formation of the Dakota Group, by Leo Lesquereux; Notes on the Lignitic Group of Eastern Colorado and Wyoming, by F. V. Hayden; On the Supposed Ancient Outlet of Great Salt Lake, by A. S. Packard, Jr. The paper by Mr. Uhler occupies about a hundred pages, and contains numerous descriptions of new forms and is illustrated by three excellent plates.

—On the 13th of October, 1875, The Cincinnati Geological Society was organized with the following officers: President, Harold B. Wilson; Treasurer, Chas. Schuchert; and Recording Secretary, Chas. B. Morrell.

—A Summer School of Biology will be opened in the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass., beginning July 7th and continuing six weeks. Especial attention will be given to marine botany and zoölogy, as the advantages for dredging and shore collecting are most excellent. The museum of the academy is situated within less than five minutes' walk of the wharves, while the cars and omnibuses run often to the beaches and good collecting-grounds. The number of students will be limited to fifteen, and while the school is designed primarily for the teachers of Essex County, Mass., a few others can be admitted. Board can be obtained for \$5 a week and upwards.

Instruction in botany will be given by Mr. John Robinson, with the assistance of Mr. C. H. Higbee; and in zoölogy by A. S. Packard, Jr., with the assistance of Messrs. J. S. Kingsley and S. E. Cassino. Mr. C. Cooke will have charge of the dredging parties. Special instruction will be given in microscopy by Rev. E. C. Bolles. Prof. E. S. Morse and several other naturalists of distinction will probably give an occasional lecture. An admission fee of \$10.00 will be charged. For further particulars apply to A. S. Packard, Jr., Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.

— A careful examination of the papers left at the Smithsonian Institution by the late Dr. Stimpson has revealed the existence of the complete MSS. of his final report on the Crustacea of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition as far as the end of the Anomoura, with beautiful figures of one hundred and thirty-seven of the new species. It was supposed that these had perished with Dr. Stimpson's other MSS., and with the collections they described, in the great Chicago fire. We trust they will soon be published.

— Among the Swedish contributions to the Centennial Exhibition will be a number of articles of a fine red granite, that takes as high a polish as the well-known Scotch granite, and among the manufactures of the beautiful porphyry found in Elfdal, in the province of Dalarne, will be a table belonging to the king, which cost ten thousand dollars. A meteorite, weighing ten thousand pounds, sent by the discoverer, Professor Nordenskiöld, will attract notice. From the Hawaiian Islands will be sent to the exhibition a model of the islands, made to a scale, showing their physical geography and topography, and the mountains, valleys, woods, forests, rivers, volcanoes, etc.

— Major Powell has gone West among the Indians for the purpose of obtaining casts of the features of the Indian tribes. He has given much attention to collecting linguistic and historical documents concerning the Pueblos of New Mexico.

— Mr. J. Matthew Jones, of Halifax, proposes to publish shortly in *Psyche* a list of the few insects known to inhabit the Bermudas. They are mostly of a Floridan or West Indian type.

— Nordenskiöld reports that at Cape Schaitanskoj, the most northerly point on the Jenesei River, Dr. Stuxberg discovered a species of fresh-water snail (*Physa*). This is the most northerly locality for land and fresh-water mollusks.

— Mr. J. T. Humphreys, of Atlanta, Georgia, has been appointed State Entomologist of Georgia.

— *Nelumbium luteum*, according to a popular writer in one of the monthlies, is "the sacred lily of the East," is "a beautiful blossom," and "is said to have been introduced into this country from Europe by a member of the Gadsden family." The latter statement is rather discredited by the writer, who adds that "it grows wild in Florida," and was probably brought to South Carolina by Michaux. All this may be put about right by a slight correction: The plant is not the sacred lily of the East—meaning the Indian *Lotus*; though a large blossom, it is not beautiful; it belongs only to this continent, and grows wild from Florida to Wisconsin and Connecticut.

— The sixth Bulletin, second series, of Hayden's United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, finishes volume i. for 1874 and 1875. It contains the following papers: An Account of the Various Publications relating to the Travels of Lewis and Clarke, with a Com-

mentary on the Zoölogical Results of their Expedition, by Dr. Elliott Coues; Notice of a very large Goniaticite from Eastern Kansas, by F. B. Meek; Fossil Orthoptera from the Rocky Mountain Territories, by S. H. Scudder; Studies of the American Falconidæ, Monograph of the Polybori, by Robert Ridgway.

— At the second meeting, held in Boston, of those interested in mountain exploration, the name "Appalachian Mountain Club" was adopted. Prof. C. H. Hitchcock exhibited a model of the White Mountains, and Mr. Sweetser presented the report of the committee on the nomenclature of the White Mountains, and the club voted to adopt a number of names which the committee recommended.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, San Francisco, Cal. — December 20, 1875. A memorial to the legislature, praying that the Geological Survey be resumed, was adopted. It was stated in the memorial that there have been published four volumes of the geological reports, namely, one of geology, two of palæontology, and one of ornithology, besides smaller pamphlets and several topographical maps, the beauty, accuracy, and value of which are appreciated and acknowledged by all who have carefully examined them. Of the unpublished matter already accumulated, there is the material for a second volume of geology, for a volume of botany nearly ready to be issued, and the greater portion of the material for a second volume of ornithology, devoted to the aquatic birds. The map of Central California is so nearly finished that the active field-work of one more season would complete it. This map embraces nearly one half the area of the State, extending from Lassen's Peak on the north to Visalia on the south, and includes all the more important mining districts within the limits of California. The work so far done upon it is unexceptionable, and when completed it will possess the highest practical value, will meet with a ready sale, and will be the most important contribution to the geography of this coast that has ever been made. A general geological map of the whole State has been partially drawn and colored, and could be finished and published in such a way as to show the extent of the present knowledge of the geology of the State (subject, of course, to such improvements in detail as may hereafter be developed by future works), at no great expense. The United States Coast Survey map of the peninsula of San Francisco has been geologically colored in great detail, and only waits the means for its publication.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON. — January 15, 1876. Major J. W. Powell addressed the society on types of mountain-building, describing the characteristics of the mountains in the regions covered by his explorations.

January 29th. Mr. W. H. Dall read a paper on the succession in the